

RESTRICTED

Military Government

No. 12

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)

UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

3199

RESTRICTED

3205

No. 12 — 29 September 1945

Military Government

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

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General

The Adviser to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, visited MUNICH to investigate, in conjunction with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, Eastern Military District, the denazification program in BAVARIA. He interviewed the Minister President (Dr. Shaefer), members of his cabinet, and members of Military Government Detachments in that city. Many mandatory cases are yet to be removed. The scheduled District Military Government Conferences are now concluded. In the Western Military District, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, attended the conference at BAD HOMBURG, his Adviser that at STUTTGART, and his Deputy that at BREMEN; functional specialists also attended. Four officers of this headquarters spoke at each of five similar conferences held in the Eastern Military District. To expedite the work of the Combined Civil Affairs Liquidating Agency in completing the accounts with liberated countries, Washington has been requested for an officer with the qualifications of Brigadier General Simms for temporary duty for three or four months.

DISPLACED PERSONS

512,000 displaced persons remain in the United States Zone of GERMANY (plus 112,000, mainly Germans from SILESIA, in the United States Sector of CZECHOSLOVAKIA). This compares with the current total of 596,000, in the British Zone, and 70,000 in the French Zone. It is anticipated that as of 1 October, the functions of Combined Displaced Persons Executive in the United States Zone will be taken over by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Ad-

ministration, and two newly-formed agencies, the Displaced Persons Branch at this headquarters, and the Combined Repatriation Executive, which will be responsible for interzonal and repatriation movement. A letter is being considered for wide distribution to Military Government detachments establishing a ration of 2,500 calories per person daily for all Jews and persecuted United Nations nationals. Intensive investigations are being made to ascertain the quantity and availability of Military Government imported supplies, particularly clothing, with a view to expediting and simplifying the requisitioning procedures.

POLITICAL

WIESBADEN will be the capital of the new Land Greater HESSEN. Accordingly, the organization of the German agencies and the reorganization of Military Government for this new state may now be promptly completed.

LEGAL

A plan for the German Judicial System in the United States Zone has been published, providing for a ministry of justice and one Oberlandesgericht (having secondary seats) in each Land. Secondary seats to the Bavarian court, located at MUNICH, are to be at BAMBERG and NÜRNBERG. BREMEN is to be under the Greater HESSEN Oberlandesgericht, which will be located at FRANKFURT. Authority of the Landräte and Oberbürgermeister to enact police ordinances has been recognized by Military Government to the extent that it existed under German law.

Lower courts in the United States Zone are now at about 75 per cent of planned strength.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Adjutant General was advised that postal service between German civilians and other countries has not yet been authorized.

EDUCATION

In the Eastern Military District, over 400,000 children are now in 2,700 elementary schools. It is estimated that by 1 October these figures will be increased to about 940,000 children in 6,300 schools. Ratio of teachers to pupils is one to fifty. This compares with Landesbezirk MANNHEIM, a relatively heavily populated area, where the total number of children of elementary school age is approximately 76,000 and only 487 teachers have been approved to date. In six Kreise in HESSEN-NASSAU, the total enrollment is 41,182, with 359 teachers available, or a ratio of 115 pupils to each teacher. Only 50 per cent of eligible teachers are available compared with the last school year.

FOOD

In BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, 30 per cent of the cream used in butter is not being pasteurized because of lack of coal. This situation is particu-

larly critical in view of the high incidence of tuberculosis in German cattle, and the low diet of the population. Efforts are being made to obtain a reallocation for this purpose of existing coal supplies.

COAL

400 additional miners for the RUHR and SAAR areas have been located.

RESTITUTION OF ART

Michelangelo's "Madonna", ten other important paintings and four panels have been transferred from the MUNICH Collecting Point to Belgian representatives.

DENAZIFICATION BOARD

Of 211 applications received, 44 were returned for additional information, disapproval was recommended on 34, approval on 14, one was forwarded to Special Branch, and the balance are pending.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The first of a series of one-day conferences for Military Government Public Relations Officers will be held on 2 October. During the week 24 releases were issued, and fourteen correspondents received.

Civil Administration

Western Military District, Hessen — Despite instructions that organization of political parties is to be only on a local basis; directions and political literature are being distributed in the Land from other areas, notably from FRANKFURT. Mimeographed party platforms are being furnished for submission to local Military Government detachments.

As a result of the denazification drive, 25 employees have been dismissed from the Land civil government. In Landkreis ERBACH, all Nazi Bürgermeister have been dismissed, and the civil administration at the Kreis level has been completely denazified. In GROSS GERAU, civil administration is in a chaotic condition because trained personnel are lacking. Throughout the Land, professional classes are now being investigated.

Baden-Württemberg. — All political activity appears to be dependent on the leadership in each locality. Fear of Communism is beginning to stimulate the more conservative circles to action not noted heretofore. At a meeting in STUTTGART of the Centrum and Democratic Parties and the Volksdienst, there was considerable agitation for the formation of a Christian Democratic Party, which is also making headway in FRANKFURT. The meeting also voiced complaints on the limitation of political activity to a local basis.

The reorganization of the Land administration is nearly completed. Agencies are being set up to meet the special problems arising from the consolidation of the two truncated Länder.

Within a month it is expected that all Kreise and the more important Gemeinde will have established Advisory

Committees, which will assist not only in the denazification program but also in the plans for the coming elections.

Much concern is felt over the absence of outside news, and the lack of information on the plans of the United Nations. Ignorance of world affairs is prevalent in all strata of society. As the memory of the war recedes, the bitterness towards the nazis is likewise on the wane. The need for local newspapers is becoming increasingly urgent as the people become less critical of the nazi policy.

There is a serious problem in the question of what to do with the large number of dismissed officials and employees who, with their families, constitute a sizeable section of the population. Some feel that they are being stigmatized by Military Government by being placed in the same category with the militant nazis. Those who accept a lower standard of living and social position as a result of the denazification program are becoming increasingly bitter. At present they are merely a source of annoyance, but potentially they constitute a menace to security and order.

A uniform procedure for the appointment and functioning of Advisory Committees has been established by a decree of the, and Ministry of the Interior. In each Kreis the committee will consist of five persons appointed by the Landrat, two of whom must be mayors. Gemeinde committees will vary according to the size of the community.

A new government for Landesbezirk MANNHEIM has been established at HEIDELBERG, closely parallelling the government for the whole of the Land. Some changes have been made ton fit

the local situation, for instance there are only five functional departments, Home Administration and Justice, Public Welfare, Economic, Education and Religion, and Finance and Technical Works.

Public opinion is that it is too early to hold elections, that the people are not ready for them. Political education is needed, but is unobtainable because of the lack of literature and newspapers. Rumors are that the Communist Party is engaged in recruiting former members of the NSDAP, and that, if ex-party members are allowed to vote, the Communists would win.

In KARLSRUHE, the people are beginning to look to the local German Government rather than to Military Government for solutions to their problems. Formation of the new Land government has aroused much public interest, and is bringing forth group and individual expression. While the purpose of the revised organization is understood, it is not wholly accepted since it is considered that WÜRTTEMBERG holds the balance of power over the two Landesbezirke of BADEN.

There has been a flood of applications to form unions, societies, clubs and political parties, indicating a revived interest in communal affairs. While the applications are for the formation of "unions" and "parties", in reality these groups are merely societies based on broad, general principles, without indications as yet of recommendations for implementation. This is considered a further indication of the need for educational guidance.

Hessen-Nassau. — Denazification has now been extended to trade and industry. The recent arrest in KASSEL of two important officials who had previously been screened and cleared by the Counterintelligence Corps has had an unfortunate effect on the

efficiency of other officials and employees. Despite a continued improvement in general conditions in the Land (as indicated by the good potato crop, extension of utilities and improved transportation facilities), economic activity is declining because of the continued acute shortage of coal, gasoline and Diesel fuel.

There is no interest in political activity in the Regierungsbezirk since it is felt that it is too early to hold free elections. There have been few applications to form political parties, and the people are still more concerned with problems of survival to extend their interest to politics. Lack of news makes political education and organization difficult.

A survey of governmental agencies in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN reveals a total of 2318 employees on a monthly payroll of RM 766,000, or an average monthly salary of RM 320.41 (after the 25 per cent tax is deducted, this leaves an average monthly wage of RM 240.57).

The familiar tri-partite political pattern appears in WIESBADEN Communists, Socialists, and Christian Democrats, with the latter a fusion of all factions united in a fear of Communism. The Communist Party is most active and carries on a continuous campaign for new members. In FRANKFURT, the first political rallies in the United States Zone were held on 16 September by the Communist and Social Democratic Parties. Both were well attended. As in other areas, the Social Democrats raised the issue of nazi membership in political parties and their right to vote. While all parties denounce the nazis, and blame them for the present condition of the country, it is apparent that the gate is being left open for the future enrollment of these millions of voters.

Eastern Military District — During the week ending 13 September, 236 public officials and civil servants

were dismissed in the denazification drive. To date, 8201 officials and employees of Public and private financial institutions have been dismissed in the Land. Certain extreme cases of personnel shortages are occurring as a result of the drive; for example, in NEUSTADT the Food Office was closed because all officials had been removed, with the result that nearly all food is now being sold on the black market. In the same Kreis, the staff of the Finanzamt was reduced to a seventeen-year-old girl. In MEMINGEN, the tax office staff was reduced from 39 to three, all of whom are new officials.

In Regierungsbezirk WÜRZBURG, 109 officials were dismissed during the week, and an additional 150 were ordered removed. In Landkreis ASCHAFFENBURG, all nazi Bürgermeister have been removed, making a total of ten Landkreise in the Regierungsbezirk 100 per cent. denazified.

Political opinion in the Land is summarized as follows:

"The change from the nazi dictatorship into democracy, without a revolution is a political masterpiece. I am convinced that the Americans are able to bring it about.

"Denazification is the most essential preparation for any sound, peaceful future political life. To carry out denazification successfully, Germans who have the confidence of the people, with good political reputations and a thorough knowledge of the local conditions, should be ordered to investigate in their community the registration-Fragebogen. The many falsifications of Fragebogen could thus be discovered. Special cases, which need individual investigation, could be dealt with.

"Escape of dangerous nazis could thus be avoided. There would not be political

'martyrs,' and any danger of a rebirth of nazi underground activity would be stopped." — (Erich König, former Vice President of the "Bayernbund").

"I have the impression that the Americans want to adopt methods of administration and politics which showed good results in America. That would be a dangerous mistake, because American and German conditions of life are totally different: America is rich, not overpopulated, healthy. Germany is destroyed, a morbid organism in which every political disease, every infection, spreads easily.

"To draw a line between the nazis before and after 1937 is impossible. There have been criminal and more or less harmless nazis before and after that year.

"If in the future, political parties should be allowed again, I hope that the party with the most clever 'propagandales' should not again get ahead of the rest, and that the more or less hopeless economic outlook, general depression, and unemployment will not lead towards the victory of Communism." (Bishop Meiser of the Bavarian Evangelical Church).

Bremen Sub-District — The Mayor of the City of BREMEN has been ordered to prepare a plan for an Advisory Committee for each major functional department of the Government. In the City administration, 394 persons were dismissed in the denazification drive, and 305 in State and Reich agencies.

In OSTERHOLZ, three meetings of the Social Democrats have been held. The dominant constructive note was cooperation with the Communists to wipe out militarism and establish a true democratic regime.

Legal

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURTS

In the first two months of occupation, violations of the curfew and circulation without permit constituted the greater number of offenses brought before Summary Courts. However, the percentage of these violations has dropped from 70 to approximately 50. Cases involving illegal possession of firearms have shown an increase from practically none to about six per cent. Ordinary theft cases constitute about twelve per cent; illegal possession of Allied property five percent, and false statements two percent. The remainder are acts considered to be "to the prejudice of good order and the interests of the Allied Forces."

Eastern Military District. — In the week ending 13 September, 449 Summary Court cases, eighteen Intermediate, and two General Court cases were administratively reviewed. Twenty-one were examined and referred to higher courts. Detachments in the MUNICH area note that the lifting of travel restrictions has greatly aided the courts in clearing their dockets, thus allowing them to give appropriate attention to more serious matters.

The Summary Court at REGENSBURG tried 105 cases during the week ending 14 September. Of these, 86 were found guilty, the majority being curfew violations which drew sentences ranging from fines of RM 50 to 500 and five to 90 days in jail. Traffic violations are on the increase in this area; of 22 brought before the court during the week, all but one were found guilty, and fines were imposed ranging from RM 50 to 250.

Because of the increase of cases involving illegal possession of weapons

and falsification of Fragebogen, the Intermediate Court for Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN is unable to keep up with referred cases. Plans are under way to open additional Intermediate Courts in the area.

Western Military District. — During the week ending 15 September, an Intermediate Court in HESSEN tried five cases for possession of firearms and ammunition, which drew prison sentences ranging from eight months to eight years. A case involving a Polish national was delayed until a Polish Liaison Officer could be present at the trial. The Summary Court at OFFENBACH disposed of 42 cases during the week, one of which was referred to a higher court. Eight traffic violations were disposed of with a uniform fine of RM 350, with the exception of one minor, who was placed under house arrest for five days. For the theft of Army rations, the accused was sentenced to 50 days in jail.

At GROSS GERAU, three cases involving possession of firearms were referred to an Intermediate Court. A VIERNHEIM Summary Court sentenced two Poles to ten days' imprisonment for curfew violations. A WIESBADEN Summary Court fined 52 curfew violators RM 10 to 150. In KASSEL, four cases involving illegal possession of firearms, three involving falsification of Fragebogen and one involving looting were referred to higher courts.

Bremen Sub-District. — An Intermediate Court sentenced a civilian to two years' imprisonment for theft of an automobile and operating it without a license. A Summary Court referred the case of two Germans charged with aiding in the murder of two Polish nationals to a higher court.

Of thirteen cases tried by a Summary

Court in WESERMÜNDE, eleven involved unauthorized possession of Allied property and drew from ten to 30 days' imprisonment, and the other two involved attempted theft of Allied property, drawing sentences of ten and 60 days. Another Summary Court in the Landkreis sentenced a Polish national to 120 days' for theft of a calf, and two Germans to 60 days and fined RM 300 for theft of gasoline from the United States Forces.

United States Sector, Berlin. — A German was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for illegal possession of American cigarettes, which he had purchased for RM 100 a package. This conviction was based on a ruling by the Legal Section of the Kommandatura that any civilian purchasing exchange rations is guilty of illegal possession of Allied property, even though he may have made the purchase in good faith.

During the week ending 21 September, 40 cases were tried by Military Government courts in the Sector. Of fifty charges against the defendants, 37 cases were convicted and three acquitted.

GERMAN COURTS

Eastern Military District. — Steps have already been taken to implement the Zonal judicial plan. Selection of personnel for the Ministry of Justice and the Presidency of the Oberlandesgericht of MUNICH, as well as other offices, is well under way, and recommendations will be forwarded to this headquarters shortly.

The judge who has been presiding over the Amtsgericht in LANDAU (Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBEPFALZ) has been arrested because he had served as a captain in the Intelligence Corps.

The Amtsgericht at REGENSBURG tried 28 cases during the week, 24 of which were found guilty. Sentences ranged up to two years' imprisonment and RM 200 fines. In one instance, the accused was deprived of his civil rights for five years. Twenty-six civil cases and 59 non-contentious matters were disposed of.

Former members of the Union of Bavarian Notary Officers have officially requested permission to revive their union, which was dissolved by the nazis. Lack of transportation and communications facilities continues to hamper efforts adequate to supervise the Amtsgerichte in the MUNICH area from the Landgericht level.

Western Military District. — In HESSEN, for the week ending 15 September, the Amtsgerichte in Landkreis ERBACH were primarily engaged in guardianship cases and minor civil litigation. Only five cases, including assault and battery, black-market activity, and theft, were referred by German judges to Summary Courts. At OFFENBACH, sixteen civil cases were heard, and seven investigated by the prosecution. None of the latter have been brought to trial because of lack of sufficient evidence.

A convention of lawyers and court officials was called in HESSEN on 11 September to discuss uniform operation of courts and the effect of American ordinances and laws on the German judicial system. The lawyers made a preliminary draft of regulations for the reorganization of the HESSEN bar association.

Re-examination of Fragebogen and further vetting of legal personnel resulted in five lawyers in WIESBADEN losing their licenses.

A section of the FRANKFURT Amtsgericht, known as the Schnellgericht, is functioning on disposition of cases in-

volving minor police matters. Hearings are held before the court on the day of arrest. Five more lawyers have been admitted to practice in the city, increasing the total number of lawyers and notaries to 71. The Amtsgerichte disposed of 61 criminal cases in the week ending 15 September. Eighty cases have been set on the docket of these courts. A total of RM 1783 was collected in fines during the week. 145 contentious and 295 non-contentious matters were handled in the civil sessions.

Coordination in STUTTGART with the French Military Government authorities in handling German courts is being considered. A plan for legislation on curfew and other matters, enabling German courts to relieve the Military, is also contemplated.

Bremen Sub-District. — During the week ending 15 September, fifteen cases were set for trial in WESER-MÜNDE, five were tried, three were compromised and settled out of court, and seven continued. Of eleven cases tried in the Amtsgerichte, nine involved petty thefts and resulted in two findings of not guilty and the remainder being given sentences of 60 days and fines of RM 100. In one a case of assault and battery the accused was given 30 days' imprisonment, while another was sentenced to six months. Two additional attorneys have been licensed in the Landkreis.

In BREMEN, the Landgericht decided twenty civil cases during the week ending 15 September, sixteen of which were divorces.

A German board of review is examining cases of German nationals sentenced during the war. Thus far, it has reconsidered 56, and modified the sentences of all but four.

United States Sector, Berlin. — The Kommandatura has approved a recommendation by the legal committee

that curfew violations may be tried by the Amtsgerichte, and the Oberbürgermeister has been so advised. Verwaltungsbezirk commanders in the United States Sector will watch this procedure, with the view of assuring themselves that curfew violations are being promptly dealt with and that adequate sentences are being imposed.

A former judge of the Kammergericht has been appointed as temporary judge in the Amtsgericht at Tempelhof.

PRISONS

Eastern Military District. — A conference was held of jailers and wardens of the Oberlandesgericht for MÜNICH. It was attended by 33 jailers of the 45 jails in OBERBAYERN and SCHWABEN. The principal items discussed had to do with the supervision of institutions by Military Government, the transfer, release, and segregation of prisoners, overcrowding, fuel for the coming winter, and keeping of jail records. This was the third such meeting to be held in the District.

Boards of review have been active in the District. As a result of recommendations, prison populations are at an all-time low.

Denazification of prison staffs is still in progress.

The warden of the LANDSBERG prison has been removed, after serving for only two months.

Western Military District. — There are several females housed in the BUTZBACH prison who create problems of administration, hospitalization, labor, and guards. It has been recommended that these prisoners be removed to an institution where they can be adequately cared for. During the week ending 15 September, four female prisoners escaped.

In KASSEL the board of review has completed its investigation of prisoners incarcerated prior to occupation. Of 60 cases, twenty received favorable action and sentences were either suspended or reduced. An investigation of the jails throughout the Regierungsbezirk showed that in almost every case they were adequate and in good condition.

There is no overcrowding of jails in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN at present. The WETZLAR prison for males

now has a capacity of 100. Further repair is required, however, for the completion of the institution.

Bremen Sub-District. — The FALKENBURG prison will be closed, and the prisoners transferred to the STUCKHAUSEN camp to cut peat.

At WESERMÜNDE, 65 persons are being held for trial before German courts. Present prison population in the Landkreise is 209.

Finance

DENAZIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The overall task of denazification of financial institutions in the United States Zone is virtually completed. Results to date confirm the culpability of German finance; one out of every three Germans screened in the financial system has been removed as an active supporter of Nazism and militarism. Out of 28,000 screened, 9,500 were removed in the 21 most important cities in the United States Zone. Preliminary reports from rural detachments in HESSEN, HESSEN-NASSAU and Regierungsbezirk SCHWABEN show removals running at the same rate as in the cities — 760 out of 2010 screened, or 33 per cent. When all data become available, total denazification of financial institutions in the Zone will have eliminated between 12,000 and 15,000.

Recent statistics on financial denazification in two of the Länder substantiate the aforementioned removal ratio:

Hessen

Total figures, with the exception of Landkreise GIESSEN and BÜDINGEN (for which reports have not yet been received), are presented below:

Total number of employees	3082
Number of Fragebogen returned	2494
Employees retained	1666
Employees removed	1154

Bavaria

The following are incomplete statistics:

Fragebogen processed	25,252
Employees retained	16,960
Employees removed	8,292

The removals have been accomplished without curtailment of the financial functions essential to Military Government; but it is recognized that there are serious problems created by denazification in such fields as tax collection. However, such problems have shown themselves capable of solution by the Germans themselves, and it is felt that undue weight must not be given to complaints of removed nazis, patently the greatest opponents to the program. The Financial Branch of this headquarters has placed its facilities at the service of local detachments to find suitable replacements or make other arrangements necessary to carry on essential financial functions. A suitable man to head a Reichsmark Hauptstelle in HESSEN-NASSAU has recently been found as a result of the effort of the Financial Branch. Even in areas where anxiety over removals is greatest, banking efficiency has not been impaired, and one area, Regierungsbezirk MAIN-FRANKEN, has more banking personnel today than on the initial date of occupation.

The Germans have proved themselves adept at working out arrangements to replace removed personnel. In AUGSBURG and ULM, various banks have appointed women to managerial positions. In FRANKFURT, KASSEL, FULDA and NÜRNBERG, advisory committees of "clean" bankers have aided Finance Officers in screening personnel and in transmitting Allied policies to the financial community. In WÜRTTEMBERG a program is under way to consolidate the public finance agencies, thus reducing personnel.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The estimated budget for HESSEN for the fiscal year 1945 shows total receipts of RM 124,164,000; total expenditures of RM 137,396,100, with a net deficit of RM 13,231,200. The political reorganization of HESSEN to include STARKENBURG and OBER-HESSEN, combined with the fact that the Reichsregierung ceased to exist, made it necessary to change many of the expenditures items, both regarding purpose and source of income.

In Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN, over-all occupation costs for August amounted to approximately Reichsmark

10,000,000. Comparable figures for other areas indicate an increase of approximately RM 1,250,000 over July.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

On 14 September the FRANKFURT Stock Exchange re-opened after having been closed since 23 March. There was "over-the-counter" trading in 67 stocks and bonds of six industrial firms.

Plans are now proceeding in FRANKFURT for the opening of the Postal Savings system scheduled for 1 October. Initially, withdrawals will be limited to RM 100 monthly.

Public Health

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Health conditions continued favorable in the United States Zone, with the exception of continued outbreaks of typhoid fever and diphtheria in a few areas. Appendix "A" sets forth communicable disease rates from the week ending 8 June to 10 August, expressed as cases per 10,000 annually.

Eastern Military District — Incidence of typhoid fever continued high in several Landkreise of Regierungsbezirk OBER- UND MITTEL-FRANKEN. All cases are being hospitalized as soon as discovered; contacts and attendants are being immunized. Contacts are being isolated for fourteen days from last date of contact. An additional hospital has been established at BAYREUTH to insure adequate hospitalization of all cases. The typhoid epidemic in ROHR (Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBERPFALZ) has ceased to exist, and quarantine has been lifted. Vaccinations for smallpox, and diphtheria immunizations for children, are continuing throughout the Regierungsbezirk.

Western Military District — Diphtheria incidence remained high in the STUTTGART area, while tuberculosis continued as a major communicable disease problem, aggravated by an insufficient number of hospital beds even for the open cases of the disease. The public health outlook in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL remains satisfactory, with the exception of an increase in the number of cases of typhoid; four outbreaks have been reported in the past three weeks. Although none is out of control, and are being handled satisfactorily by the authorities, the danger of epidemics

is ever-present. A monthly consolidation of communicable diseases in Landesbezirk KARLSRUHE for August, compared with July, indicated an increase in the number of diphtheria, tuberculosis and venereal disease cases, and a decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever. In any discussion with doctors (the majority of whom were members of the NSDAP), the number of stomach and intestinal cases is always stressed, and the general food situation deplored. Such statements usually take the form of an appeal for sympathy.

Bremen Sub-District — No communicable disease problem exist, excepting the continued high incidence of diphtheria. An inspection made 14 September at BEVERSTEDT (Landkreis WESERMÜNDE) uncovered 28 cases. School was closed and all children up to fourteen years of age are being inoculated by the German Health Office. Notices have been posted throughout the Sub-District announcing the diphtheria immunization program which started 17 September.

U. S. Sector, Berlin — Typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases in the city remained the same for the week ending 15 September as for the previous week, although there was a considerable reduction in the number of cases in the U. S. Sector. A statistical study of diphtheria in the city shows a seasonal increase in the case rates. With the importation of anti-toxin, the fatality rate has shown a marked decrease: from 11.5 deaths per hundred cases for the week ending 14 July to 6.0 for the week ending 16 September. An order issued by the Kommandatura required the immunization against diphtheria of all children up to fifteen years of age in the city. The Hauptgesund-

heitsamt was ordered on 24 August to proceed with the vaccination of the population of the United States Sector against typhoid fever. By the end of the second week in September, 444,972 persons, or 52.2 per cent of a total population of 850,994 in the Sector, had been vaccinated.

NUTRITION

A survey of the nutritional status of the civil population of the United States Sector BERLIN, completed on 7 September, shows that the estimated caloric intakes for the various consumer categories approximate the caloric levels calculated for the officially prescribed rations. Practically all the categories were obtained from food items on the official ration list. Both the official ration and the estimated food intake are severely deficient, compared with standard minimum requirements.

With the exception of caloric deficiency, the physical examination of 5534 individuals shows no evidence of an abnormal incidence of nutritional deficiency. The adult population show evidence of progressive weight loss, while the body weights of children under ten years of age deviate but little from the normal German standards. Older boys are somewhat above standard weight; girls are slightly below. Data obtained in the survey are summarized in Appendix "B".

VENEREAL DISEASE

The anti-venereal disease program continues to be prosecuted vigorously throughout the United States Zone, with good results reported from several areas.

Western Military District — Efforts to combat venereal disease in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG have resulted in a gradual decrease in the rate among

both military and civilian populations. Conferences with Military Government Public Health officers and surgeons of military units have been held, campaigns planned, and closest cooperation established in the fight against venereal disease. Every local detachment either has its own detention ward for enforced isolation and treatment until past the infectious stage or else uses neighboring facilities. There have been very promising results of the campaign in Landkreis RHEINGAU (Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN), where civilians are reporting voluntarily for treatment and investigation. The Kreis doctor is publishing a series of articles on hygiene and public health in the official local Amtsblatt. There was a sharp rise in the venereal disease rate in FRANKFURT, which more than made up for the drop reported the previous week.

Eastern Military District — The Commanding Officer of Troops in the Gemeinde AUERBACH (Landkreis ESCHENBACH, Regierungsbezirk NIEDER-BAYERN-OBERPFALZ) ordered that all women between the ages of sixteen and 60 would be inspected for venereal disease. The Military Government detachment notified the Commanding Officer for the whole Kreis, who had the order rescinded.

Bremen Sub-District — The Venerealogist of the British Element, Control Commission, visited the Public Health officer of the Sub-District detachment for discussion of the venereal disease program. The coordinated military and civilian programs are showing results in that the Military disease rates are decreasing.

HOSPITALS

A shortage of hospital beds continues in several areas. In the BREMEN

Sub-District, two former German military hospitals in OBERNEULAND and VEGESACK have been transferred from control of the 29th Division to Military Government. The staffs and patients have been discharged from the Wehrmacht, and will continue in their present positions as civilians. Labor for much-needed work on the city hospital has been supplied.

In Landesbezirk KARLSRUHE, the home for the aged, accomodating 162 persons, has been opened. It is serving also as a convalescent home, and will help alleviate the crowded conditions in the hospitals.

In NIEDERBAYERN - OBERPFALZ, work has been started to prepare the two former Wehrmacht hospitals in the Regierungsbezirk for use as sanitoria for tuberculosis patients from REGensburg. A new hospital in ROTTAL-MÜNSTER, to be used for venereal and other communicable diseases, is expected to open next week.

An intensified case-finding program for tuberculosis in HESSEN is disclosing an acute shortage of hospital beds for isolation and treatment of the disease. The minimum need is estimated as three times the approximately 691 beds now available.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

The medical supply situation is generally satisfactory throughout the United States Zone, with steady improvement resulting from increased coordination in many areas.

Plans have been completed for the organization of the Central Bureau of Pharmaceutical, Medical and Sanitary Supplies of Regierungsbezirk KASSEL. This firm will be a consolidation of wholesale drug firms for the purpose of conserving transportation, controlling black-market activities, assuring

adequate and equitable distribution of existing and incoming supplies. It is also expected to be a great help in handling the distribution of supplies in the event of an epidemic.

Approval was given for the organization of a Union of Pharmacists in WIESBADEN. The usual German method of narcotic control through drug houses is now in full operation in the Regierungsbezirk. Plans are being completed for the organization of medical supply in Regierungsbezirk OBER- UND MITTELFRANKEN, where a three month's supply will be maintained in civilian firms in NÜRNBERG, FÜRTH, and BAMBERG, augmented where necessary with captured stocks at the 33rd Medical Depot in FÜRTH.

The general medical-supply situation in BADEN-WÜRTEMBERG has improved with the securing of additional supplies from captured enemy stocks, resumption in the manufacture of drugs, and greater availability of information on drug-and medical-supply manufacturers. The shortage of insulin has been alleviated. In the past, representatives of I. G. Farben at HÖCHST had been sending, by error, large quantities of insulin intended for northern WÜRTTEMBERG to DETTINGEN, in the French Zone. This error has been corrected. (For data on the increased manufacture of insulin, see TRADE AND COMMERCE.) Penicillin will be available in the STUTTGART area for the treatment of women infected with gonorrhea and syphilis. Distribution will be rigidly controlled. German channels for procuring and distributing veterinary supplies have been re-established in STUTTGART, though ether, insulin, alcohol and other vital pharmaceuticals are available only up to 60 per cent, or less, of normal requirements. Medical and surgical equipment

channels are still in the process of organization.

Medical supply in OBERBAYERN has ceased to be a problem, though insulin remains a critical item.

NURSING

The program for survey of nurses, midwives and medical social workers in Landesbezirk MANNHEIM is nearing completion.

Fragebogen have been obtained from the nurses at the University Medical Center, and file cards are being prepared. Arrangements have been made for a meeting of nursing leaders in the HEIDELBERG-MANNHEIM area to discuss nursing problems, control of nurses and plans for opening schools. Arrangements are being made for the opening of a school of nursing in LANDENBURG.

Inspections in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN of the hospitals and civilian nursing facilities at HANAU, LIMBURG, WIESBADEN, SCHLUCHTERN and OBERTAUNUS revealed that they were adequate.

VETERINARY

Recommendations have been made to the Food and Agriculture Section of the OBERBAYERN Military Government Detachment to procure feeder pigs from the breeding area in LODERBURG, under strict veterinary supervision to prevent the introduction of communicable disease.

A discussion was held with civil officials regarding the procedure, scope, and participation of the state veterinary

service in a systematic program for sterility in cattle.

THE RED CROSS

In Landkreis HANAU (Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN) the German Red Cross has been reorganized. It provides ambulance service and care for returning prisoners of war. Fragebogen for all Bavarian Red Cross personnel in MUNICH have been submitted to Special Branch for processing.

DENAZIFICATION

Denazification of the medical profession in HESSEN is proceeding to plan. Doctors found politically unacceptable are, in general removed from any position of trust or influence which they may hold, and their licenses revoked. Then, pending approval, they are granted a temporary license which is revocable, and allowed to practice on the lowest possible scale in their position. All personal accounts are frozen and a strict accounting is made of their incomes. It is further anticipated that all such doctors will be held available for use in epidemics or any such eventuality.

In BREMEN, the denazification program is eliminating a considerable portion of the staffs of municipal hospitals. Replacements are being sought from the ranks of discharged Wehrmacht personnel.

SANITATION

A program was initiated during the past week in all Kreise of Landesbezirk MANNHEIM to establish routine analysis of public water supplies.

Public Welfare

Public Assistance: For a statistical analysis of Public Assistance during July and August, see Appendix "C".

Finance: In the Eastern Military District funds are being more rapidly depleted than was anticipated because of the heavy case-load increase. This is caused by the number of refugees in BAVARIA, and the decrease in employment with the coming winter months. In SCHWABEN, twelve out of the nineteen Kreise in the Regierungsbezirk are unable to continue relief payments because of lack of funds. The closing of the Soldier's Pension Office in REGENSBURG has resulted in an additional burden, estimated at between 3,000 and 5,000 cases, on the welfare office.

Personnel: Denazification in MUNICH has resulted in an acute shortage of trained personnel; of 120 case workers in the City Public Welfare Office, only 50 meet the former German standard of professional training. An "In-Service Training" program has been developed to relieve the need.

Discontinuance of Special Forms Of Relief: On 17 September the order to discontinue all special forms of relief was placed in effect in BREMEN.

PRIVATE AGENCIES

Finance: The Welfare Office in BREMEN, acting under the Bürgermeister's direction, is perfecting plans for the joint funds appeal for the recently-approved Volkshilfe.

Red Cross: A charter has been issued to the Bavarian Red Cross. They are actively functioning in many Kreise, providing ambulance service, nursing, and aid to refugees.

COMMUNITY COORDINATION

Welfare Councils: In BAVARIA, the large cities have organized, or are forming, advisory welfare councils, composed of members of both public and private welfare agencies. In all Regierungsbezirke (with the exception of Stadtkreis AUGSBURG) all welfare activities, both public and private, are now under the supervision of the Wohlfahrtsamt.

Missing Persons Service: In Regierungsbezirk MAINFRANKEN, the Red Cross, the Innere Mission and the Caritas Verband have organized a "Ruchliche Suchdienst", or Inquiry Service, to locate missing persons. As communications and transportation become available, it is presumed that this will be one of their major functions.

CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE

Delinquency Prevention: Delinquency-prevention programs in Regierungsbezirk OBER- UND MITTELFranken have effected an amazing reduction in Juvenile Delinquency by the establishment of a program of leisure-time activities, such as basket weaving, sewing, sports, etc., under the supervision of the Superintendant of Schools and the Youth Welfare Offices.

Juvenile Courts: The first Juvenile Court in BAVARIA since the end of the war functioned in MUNICH on 7 August, when eleven cases were tried. The Youth Welfare Office provided social workers to represent children in court and make investigation to determine court action.

Care of Children and Youth: Daytime care of children continues to be a major

problem in the BREMEN Welfare Department. The number of children needing care is expected to increase, because homeless wandering minors must be cared for, and women released from such care for employment. The Wohlfahrtsamt plans to increase this service through use of former NSV properties.

Institutions for Care of Adults. 3300 persons are cared for in homes for the aged in MUNICH.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Refugees: The care of refugees in BAVARIA is and will continue to be one of the biggest welfare problems. Because BAVARIA was relatively free of bombing, excepting its large industrial centers, and also because people fled behind the retreating armies, there was a large influx of refugees. In MUNICH, 362,000 have passed through the city since the occupation began. 7,000 of these are permanently located in shelters, and 80,000 are in dwellings, having been absorbed by the community. In AUGSBURG, there are between 7,000 and 8,000 refugees, ten per cent of whom are receiving relief. Approximately 6700 refugees, mostly from SILESIA, have moved into NÜRNBERG. Regierungsbezirk MAINFRANKEN has established three camps to take care of the 133,000 refugees in the area, and a German official has been appointed to supervise the movement of these homeless persons to other areas after they have been cleared. Returning refugees continue to reach BREMEN, destitute and demanding temporary care and direction from the Public Welfare Office.

Mass Feeding: MUNICH plans to operate approximately 40 municipal soup kitchens during the winter months. AUGSBURG has no soup kitchens in operation at present, but plans are under way to establish them before winter. FRANKFURT expects to put into operation a mass feeding service by 1 October. They are handicapped in not being able to obtain heavy trucks to move ranges and kettles to the main kitchen. On the same date OFFENBACH will open a public kitchen capable of feeding 10,000. Similar plans are under way in WIESBADEN, calling for utilization of services of public and private agencies. Decentralized feeding stations will be set up in the city to avoid congregation of large numbers of people.

Clothing: A recent clothing drive conducted in MUNICH netted between 30,000 and 40,000 garments, which were distributed through the Public Welfare Office. In addition to this, the Welfare Office has had 10,000 German uniforms dyed. Extensive clothing drives in HESSEN-NASSAU are being planned by the Innere Mission and the Caritas Verband.

Housing: FRANKFURT welfare officials estimate that by the first of the year it will have been necessary to supply quarters of some sort for 15,000 to 20,000 people.

Self-help: Through the cooperation of the Labor and Welfare Offices in GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, plans are under way for developing a "Self-help" program for those unable to do ordinary work. These people will work in their own homes, and their products will be turned over for sale.

Education

Schools: In the Eastern Military District, there are now 400,000 children attending elementary schools. This number will be increased to about 940,000 by 1 October. Attendance is divided among some 2700 schools, and it is expected that 6300 will be open by 1 October. Teacher-recruitment programs and special teacher training courses have made available sufficient teachers throughout the District, so that the over-all ratio is now one teacher for each 50 pupils.

The expected enrollment for the first eight grades in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG is 385,000; in HESSEN 127,880; in HESSEN-NASSAU 272,000; in the BREMEN Sub-District, 81,600. The total

for the Western Military District is 867,000.

Teachers: School officials of HESSEN wish to appeal many of the cases of mandatory removals among the school teachers. A committee consisting of the Landrat and the Schulrat has been appointed in each Kreise to prepare the appeals for the most deserving cases before they are forwarded to the Denazification Board of this headquarters.

Universities: Denazification of the faculty and workers of the University of FRANKFURT has been completed with the removal of 101 persons of a total of 398 screened

Religion

The Denazification of the Evangelical Church of HESSEN has seen the removal of 29 Clergymen from active duty by the Church Committee established for that purpose. Their cases will be examined by the disciplinary board of the church government- which will make the final decision as to their dismissal.

Cardinal Faulhaber has expressed his opinion that the Bavarian Concordat of 1924 with the Vatican still stands as a treaty between the Vatican and the Military Government, as the governing body of BAVARIA. He urged the desirability of a statement from Mili-

tary Government as to whether this interpretation is accepted by the United States.

In Landkreis WASSERBURG, some old Wehrmacht gun tubes are being remelted for reconversion to church bells for HAAG and ISEN.

In response to requests by minority church groups in that area, Radio STUTTGART will feature two programs of religious services every Sunday. The Catholic and Protestant groups will alternate programs from 5 to 6 P. M. on Sundays, and the smaller organizations will be represented on successive Sundays from 2:30 to 3:00 O'clock.

Trade and Commerce

PRICE CONTROL

Requests for Price Increase under Military Government Policy

The German Price Formation Offices are empowered to grant price increases where necessary to maintain production of essential items. Such increase must be reported to this headquarters, which retains veto power. Last week two cases were reviewed under this procedure, and both approved. The two cases, described below, illustrate some of the economic considerations most frequently encountered.

In the first case, a WIESBADEN manufacturer of steel radiators (Maschinenfabrik AG) had requested a fifteen per cent price increase, claiming an eighteen per cent cost increase due to: higher overhead charges in purchasing raw materials because of the necessity for personal travel where previously mail communication had been sufficient; higher freight rates because of boat delivery requiring several transhipments, or truck delivery, instead of rail; change to more distant sources of supply; irregularities in supply of electric current; unavailability of less expensive raw materials, previously used; higher average wages because of unavailability of youthful workers; and 1945 production at only fifteen to twenty per cent of working capacity. The WIESBADEN Price Formation Office, noting that a substantial part of the cost increase was being absorbed by reducing profits, granted the request.

In the second case, a WÜRTTEMBERG bicycle manufacturer (NSU-WERKE) had requested a 50 per cent increase on its new line, basing its claim on an anticipated 60 per cent average cost increase for production during the

months August-December. The STUTTGART Price Formation Office rejected the firm's contention, pointing out that to consider only the first five months of production would give undue weight to higher costs resulting from the re-adjustment and repair work on the plant, and to the low estimated production in the first months. To cover all these unusual costs by a 50 per cent price increase now, it was pointed out, would necessitate a sharp price reduction next January. Accordingly, the firm was granted a 25 per cent price increase (twenty per cent basic cost increases, and five per cent to enable the extraordinary initial expenditures to be recovered over an eighteen-month period). The Price Formation Office also directed that the retail price margin be reduced by fifteen per cent in order partially to offset the effect of the increase on consumers.

Exchange of Scrap Rubber for Leather

An exchange was made between the Eastern Military District and AUSTRIA consisting of approximately RM 5,000 worth of scrap rubber to be delivered to INNSBRUCK (French Zone, AUSTRIA) in return for an equal value of leather to be delivered to MUNICH.

FOREIGN TRADE Insulin

Steps have been taken to increase the collection of animal pancreas glands to be made available to I. G. Farben, HÖCHST, for the manufacture of insulin. Since maximum requirements

of insulin in the United States Zone total 22,000,000 units monthly, the limited supply of glands in this Zone requires that about fifteen tons of glands monthly must be collected outside the United States Zone. If the maximum production of I. G. Farben,

estimated at 45,000,000 nites monthly, is to be reached, about 40 tons of glands would need to be collected from other Zones. This would make available approximately 20,000,000 units of insulin o month for use in the other Zones.

Industry, Requirements and Allocations

Continued pressure from the Allied Control Council for additional data on exportable surpluses of raw and semi-finished products, and for excess plants for advance reparations, emphasizes the need for rapid and accurate reports to this headquarters from Military Government Detachments.

The Eastern Military District has completed a survey of 3,500 industrial plants, covering all plants employing five or more persons. The Western Military District is completing a like survey. These will enable this headquarters to check estimated productive capacity against requirements. (The continuous limiting factor on all production remains the availability of coal.)

Sufficient information may become available within 60 days to provide data for reparations studies. Completion of the field surveys may make unnecessary at this time the more detailed inventory which was under consideration. A successful test of a short-term questionnaire in twelve plants, directed at plant capacity and values, has resulted in a

decision to apply it to about 800 selected plants in four capital-goods industries, which account for over 75 per cent of total productive capacity in those industries. These data, together with the field survey, will be made available to the United States Group, Control Council, for comparison with known requirements in the United States Zone and the whole of Germany.

GERMAN AGENCIES

A radio script on the subject of activation of German agencies has been prepared, in coordination with the Information Control Division for early delivery over Radio FRANKFURT.

A conference of Regional Economic officers in the United States Zone, representatives of the Military Districts, Military Government Detachments and representatives of Industry Branch, G-5, this headquarters, will be held in HÖCHST on 8 October. The meeting will acquaint the German authorities with reporting requirements and standard operating procedures.

Public Utilities.

Electric

Zone Consumption
Zone Peak Load

	Week Ending 8 September	Week Ending 15 September
82,000,000 Kwh	88,000,000 Kwh	
789,000 Kwh	930,000 Kwh	

Operating data, week ending 8 September:

(Generation, Incoming Power, Outgoing Power and Consumption in Kilowatt hours.)

Note: Data for Imports and Exports not available at this time.

MILITARY DISTRICTS

	Eastern	Western	Total
Generated by Brown Coal	2,903,000	7,220,000	10,123,000
Generated by Stein Coal	—	—	—
Generated by Hydro	38,243,000	13,489,100	51,732,100
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Generated	41,146,000	20,709,100	61,855,100
Incoming Power	6,452,000	37,794,000	44,246,000
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Total Generated and Incoming Outgoing Power	47,598,000	58,503,100	106,101,100
	9,471,000	14,711,000	24,182,000
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Consumption this Week	38,127,000	43,792,000	81,919,100

Peak Generation 1-hr	470,000	193,000	587,000
United States Zone Peak	372,000	478,000	789,000
Gen Capacity-serviceable			
— MW	911	806	1,717
Hydro	606	317	923
Brown Coal	55	100	155
Stein Coal	250	389	639
Gen Capacity in use-MW	349	227	576
Hydro	322	166	488
Brown Coal	27	61	88
Stein Coal	—	—	—

Operating data, week ending 15 September.

(Generation, Incoming Power, Outgoing Power and Consumption in Kilowatt hours.)

Note: Data for Imports and Exports not available at this time.

MILITARY DISTRICTS

	Eastern	%*	Western	%*	Total	%*
Generated by Brown Coal	2,731,000	94	6,959,000	96	9,690,000	96
Generated by Stein Coal	—		30,000	—	30,000	—
Generated by Hydro	46,210,000	121	14,142,500	105	60,352,500	117
Total Generated	48,941,000		21,131,500	101	70,072,500	113
Incoming Power	7,503,000	116	44,749,000	118	52,252,000	118
Total Generated and Incoming Power	56,444,000	118	65,880,500	113	122,324,500	116
Outgoing Power	14,499,000	153	19,550,900	133	34,049,900	141
Consumption this Week	41,945,000	110	46,329,600	106	88,274,600	109
Peak Generation 1-hr	482,000	102	180,000	93	678,000	115
U. S. Zone Peak 1-hr	434,000	117	496,000	104	930,000	118
Gen Capacity-serviceable — MW	900	99	748	93	1,648	96
Hydro — MW	595	98	259	82	854	92
Brown Coal — MW	55	100	100	100	155	100
Stein Coal	250	100	389	100	639	100
Gen Capacity in use						
— MW	437	125	228	100	665	115
Hydro	410	127	166	100	576	118
Brown Coal	27	100	60	100	87	100
Stein Coal	—		2	—	2	—

* Percent of previous week.

On 22 and 23 September, representatives of the Electric and Gas Subcommittee of the Fuel Committee, Allied Control Council, made an inspection of the underground and above-ground steam power plants at MANNHEIM, transformer and switching stations at RHEINAU and KELSTERBACH, and the municipal power plant at FRANKFURT.

Field checks in both Eastern and Western Military Districts indicate that the principal difficulty in the resumption of gas service is the lack of coal. For the area as a whole, the amount of damage to gas plants is surprisingly small, and most gas utilities can quickly resume service as soon as they obtain coal. In nearly all cases, there is ample experienced operating personnel available.

Water and Sewage: Repairs continue to the water and sewage system. In FRANKFURT, 56 additional water mains were repaired, bringing the total to 4,155 repairs out of a total broken of 5,001.

Machinery and Equipment

Enemy War Materiel. Enemy War Material Branch, G-4, this headquarters, reported 3,100 (1-5 horsepower) German motors are available for sale for essential German civilian uses. The motors have been moved to storage in the Oise Intermediate Section. Total requirement for motors of this horsepower for United States Zone has been estimated at 12,500, and each Military District has been requested to indicate whether it can use 50 per cent of the total available at this time. Authority to sell enemy war material for essential German uses has been given by the War Department.

Agricultural and Food Processing Machinery

Farm Machinery. The 141 plants now reported are located as follows:

Eastern Military District	22	38	60
Western Military District	37	44	81

TOTAL	59	82	141
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At the Maschinen Fabrik Giengen, WÜRTTEMBERG, production of horse-drawn combination cultivators through December is expected to total 200 units. Allocation of 50 per cent of production to each Military District has been made.

Food Processing Plants. In the United States Zone there are 54 food processing plants of which fifteen are in operation or approximately 28 per cent. Of seventeen refrigerating plants, five are in operation.

Coal and Non-Metallic Mining

Net merchantable coal mined in the Eastern Military District for the week ending 8 September was as follows:

Brown Coal (Used in	
Briquettes — 4,798 tons	6,899 tons
Stein Coal	377 tons
Peck Coal	19,476 tons

Low Grade Brown Coal (for SCHWANDORF Power

Plant	10,200 tons
Briquettes(From Brown Coal)	1,389 tons

Shipments in Eastern Military District, week ending 8 September were as follows:

Brown Coal	2,106 tons
Stein Coal	845 tons
Peck Coal	18,735 tons
Brown Coal Briquettes	1,038 tons

Total 22,724 tons

Coal production in the Western Military District for the week ending 8 September was as follows:

Brown Coal-Total Production	39,875
Used at Mine	23,615
To Briquette Plant	11,226
Shipments	5,034
Total	39,875

Briquette Production (all shipped) 3,142

Coal allotted for BERLIN Military and the Kommandatura for the month of September was 6,500 tons and 72,00 tons respectively. Coal received in BERLIN by 20 September consisted of 6,045 tons for BERLIN Military and 53,000 tons for the Kommandantura.

Salt is still the only other type of mining being carried on in the area. Salt production for the last quarter of 1945 is estimated at 30,000 tons for the United States Zone.

There is still a need for additional skilled miners for coal mining. Part of this need in the Eastern Military District has been filled by obtaining miners from other types of mining.

An directive has gone out to the field, requesting weekly coal production reports. This is necessary because of weekly coal information requested for the Allied Control Council.

Building Materials and Construction

Pit Props: The shipments of pit props for the RUHR totalled 10,380 tons for the week ending 22 September. Both Military Districts are loading their quotas daily. The Engineers produced and loaded over 20,000 tons.

Lumber: Lumber stocks on hand and production of 10,000,000 feet each week from 784 saw mills are sufficient to satisfy all requirements. A number of sawmills have been operated by the German Sawmill Association, but the total figures are not available.

Cement: There are 24 cement plants located within the United States Zone capable of producing 2,500,000 tons yearly, which is 15.5 per cent of 16,250,000 tons, the maximum production of Germany during 1938. Of these 24 plants, twelve are in operation, producing at the rate of 1,300,000 tons yearly, or 8 per cent of total German production. The present production rate is only 52 per cent of the potential. The plants presently inoperative lack coal and minor repairs.

Flat Glass: In 1944, flat glass production in Germany was at a level of 5,025,000 square meters monthly. Of

this total, the five factories located in the United States Zone contributed 730,000 square meters, or 14.5 per cent. The present maximum capacity in the United Staes Zone has not been materially lowered as a result of war damage. Production during September in the United States Zone is expected to reach approximately 170,000 square meters, or 23 per cent of capacity. This production will be met by the two largest plants in the Zone, located at WEIDEN and MANNHEIM, which nomally produce 74 per cent of the total. Considerable increase is expected in October, provided raw materials can be procured in quantity and quality necessary for maximum production.

Chemicals

A release of monochloroacetic acid to the British in return for soda ash was approved.

The suggestion that the United States Zone manufacture carbon electrodes for export to CZECHOSLAVAKIA in exchange for glass was not favorably considered. The production in the United States Zone is insufficient for current needs.

Plants for Reparations: Complete survey of three explosive plants in the Eastern Military District is being made with the view of making them available for reparations.

The plant of Anorgana G. m. b. H. at GENDORF (Oberbayern), has been de-sigated as surplus and available for reparations. This is a 40,000,000 dollar plant which manufactured chlorine and organic chemicals. A complete reparation report will be made as soon as information is received from I. G. Farben Control Officer.

Fertilizer: The Süddeutsche Stickstoff Plant TRÖSTBERG) is inoperative be-

cause coal and coke have not been delivered, although allocation was made. An effort is being made to divert these materials from less essential industries in order to get production started without further delay.

Rubber: Veith Gummiwerke at KLEINAUHEIM was surveyed to determine how much time and the mount of raw material required to provide conveyor belting for SAAR coal mines.

A request was made to Theater Service Forces to remove a United States Army unit billeted in the Peters Pneu Renova Rubber Plant because space is needed for essential industrial production.

Photographic Film: The Information Control Division was advised that Eastern Military District had taken over the plant of Otto Perutz in MUNICH to manufacture X-Ray Film which the Division had planned to requisition for making 35 mm positive film. Total annual requirements for X-Ray Film in the United States Zone is 2,081,000 square feet, which the firm of Dr. C. Schlenauer Fotowerke in Western Military District can produce. Both Districts were requested to investigate the Perutz situation with view to producing 35 mm film and switching X-Ray film production to Western Military District.

The British request for release of photosensitive foil from Kalle & Co., BIEBRICH(WIESBADEN) to the Ministry of Aircraft Production was approved.

Dyes: A Request from Belgium for 1,957 tons of dyestuffs and intermediates for textile production was disapproved because requirements for the United States Zone have not been received.

Resumption of production of dyestuffs will not take place in the near

future, and the small stocks now on hand should be held against future Zone requirements.

Electrical Equipment

Action is being initiated to place Siemens Transformer Works in NÜRNBERG in operation as soon as possible, and authorize acceptance of any requisition for transformers required.

The question of submitting part or all of Brown Boverl plant at MANNHEIM for reparations being considered. Because the plant is the only one available for repair and manufacture of heavy electrical equipment in the United States Zone, it is unlikely that it can be spared for this purpose. At present this plant is doing some repair work on rotating machinery. About twenty arc-welding sets per month are being produced. The possibility of using part or all of the Siemens Schuckert Apparatus Works NÜRNBERG for reparations is also being considered. Siemens Schuckert and Brown Boveri are the two largest plants producing electrical equipment in the United States Zone.

Difficulty is being encountered in the Contrady plant in NÜRNBERG in operation. This plant is the only large one producing carbon electrodes in the United States Zone. Sufficient material was on hand to produce 500 tons of electrodes, but this material is being used up. Difficulties in obtaining raw material and fuel have delayed reactivation of a highly important industry.

Lack of coal is holding operation of the Schunke and Ebe Plant in GIESSEN at 50 per cent its capacity for producing brushes and brush holders. Small quantities of brushes have been released to DENMARK for operation of the Danish railways. Additional requests from DENMARK have been received, and will be accepted unless production of these

items interferes with requirements in the United States Zone.

Electrical Industry

Lamps and bulbs: Only scattered and incomplete production reports are being received from the Military Districts. In the installation material field, reports cover only 32,000 light sockets and approximately 500 motor switches. However, based on informal reports received through civilian agencies, the production of essential authorized items is under way to the maximum extent permitted by available facilities. It is estimated that current production involves employment of approximately 4,000 to 5,000 persons, corresponding to an annual value of about RM 40,000,000.

Manufacture of porcelain and composition insulators is generally at a standstill, due to lack of coal. The essential minimum requirements are being collected and steps will be taken to obtain allocation.

Electric light bulb plants at AUGSBURG and GEMUND are operating at approximately 20 per cent capacity, which amounts to 5,000 bulbs per day at each plant. Decision was made to leave all "lead in" wire machines at COBURG, instead of moving ten of the 30 machines to GEMUND. These machines can best serve the light bulb industry from this central location.

The plant of I. Schneider, at FRANKFURT, was surveyed. This plant was one of the outstanding plants in the lamp industry during the war and is now ready for operation.

Communications: In the communication field, production is limited to the manufacture of telephone sets and accessories for military requirements.

During the month of August, a total of 3,200 telephone sets, 13,000 condensers and 110 transformers were manufactured.

Optical, Dental, Surgical Instruments: Investigation is being made of reported undesirable activities within the optical industry in the Eastern Military District and a report of findings is being consolidated for the proper authorities. Authorization was given both Districts to manufacture surgical and dental instruments to meet civilian requirements for the coming year. The Hensoldt plant at HERBORN, manufacturers of binoculars, periscopes, telescopes has been submitted to United States Group, Control Council, as one to be considered for reparations. Civilian spectacle requirements for the United States Zone were established and authorization was given to the Eastern and Western Military Districts to manufacture this equipment.

A directive was issued to expedite production of electrical installations and heating devices.

Metals Section

Thirty additional foundries in the United States Zone have been surveyed.

An estimate of the total requirements for iron and steel needed in the United States Zone during the fourth quarter, 1945, was submitted to the United States Group Control Council on 25 September. Requirements reported were 172,765 short tons of steel and 25,745 short tons of pig iron.

Inquiry on status of 25 rolls and a gear assembly for the Haidhof Plant, MAXIMILLIANHÜTTE, being manufactured in the British Zone, disclosed that the gear assembly will be completed in about 10 weeks, and the rolls will be

ready for shipment in two weeks. Additional necessary rolling facilities will be made available at HEIDHOF upon installation of this equipment.

A Directive was issued 20 September to Western Military District authorizing the operation of the works of Siegfried Junghans at SYHORNDORF (WÜRTTEMBERG) for three months to provide semiprocessed metals to the Württembergische Metallwarenfabrik. Kitchen and table utensils will be produced from metal now in stock.

Consumers Goods

There are 600 textile mills in the United States Zone and 80 per cent of them are operating on from ten to twenty per cent of total capacity. Present stocks of raw materials, at the present rate of production, will last approximately three months.

Coal is still the limiting factor in the production of leather and ceramics. Most ceramics plants are ready to start operation, and this is one of the industries which can have available surpluses for export if full production is attained.

Production of 15,000 wardrobe trunks and 500,000 overnight bags required by the Chief Quartermaster has been approved by G-4, Theater Service Forces and G-5, this headquarters, and allocations were made to the two Military Districts.

In both the United States and British Zones, there is a serious scarcity of sole leather. This has been discussed with the British and after a survey of United States Zone production capacity, it was found that approximately 90 million pairs of Buna soles can be fabricated here. This will take care of United States Zone civilian requirements of 33

million pairs for re-soles, plus seven million pairs of new shoe soles. The result of the survey was submitted to Trade and Commerce Branch and action requested.

Pol

Shipping instructions on indigenous allocations of POL for civilian consumption were delivered to North German Oil Control in HAMBURG.

Inland Waterways Transport representatives submitted POL requirements. Methods of handling future requirements and distribution through present German agencies were determined.

A serious situation has arisen in the Western Military District because of the fact that a large number of vehicles and forestry equipment have been turned over to civilian use. No prior notification of POL requirements was given. The problem of supplying this sudden additional demand for POL is being studied.

A revised and more detailed study of POL requirements for essential civilian use over a seven-months period, from 1 September 1945 to 31 March 1946, indicates that certain revisions in POL allocations of indigenous and military stocks are necessary. It is expected that production of indigenous stocks and consequent indigenous allocations to the United States Zone will decrease during the stated period because of an expected gradual decline in the production of crude oil from the German oil fields. At the same time, increased industrial activity will raise requirements for all products except Tractor Fuel and Kerosene. Approval has been requested for the use of military stocks to meet the civilian deficit:

(in metric tons)

MONTH	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS		ESTIMATED ALLOCATION		ESTIMATED DEFICIT	
	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current
Gasoline						
Sept., 1945	7,264	6,061	5,080	3,000	2,032	4,971
Oct.	7,264	6,212	5,080	3,484	2,184	2,577
Nov.	7,112	7,526	5,080	3,343	2,184	2,869
Dec.	7,112	7,971	5,080	3,300	2,032	4,226
Jan., 1946	—	7,907	—	3,000	—	4,907
Feb.	—	7,483	—	3,000	—	4,483
Mar.	—	7,768	—	3,000	—	4,768
Diesel Fuel						
Sept., 1945	7,010	8,485	2,438	3,986	4,572	4,499
Oct.	7,112	10,555	2,438	4,918	4,674	5,637
Nov.	7,213	12,623	2,438	3,430	4,775	9,193
Dec.	7,315	11,542	2,438	3,000	4,877	8,542
Jan., 1946	—	12,412	—	3,000	—	9,412
Feb.	—	12,171	—	3,000	—	9,131
Mar.	—	12,750	—	3,000	—	9,750
Tractor Fuel & Kerosene						
Sept., 1945	5,791	1,616	2,743	1,056	3,048	560
Oct.	5,791	2,229	2,743	1,285	3,048	944
Nov.	5,994	3,402	2,743	1,180	3,251	2,222
Dec.	6,197	3,567	2,743	1,060	3,454	2,507
Jan., 1946	—	3,408	—	1,060	—	2,348
Feb.	—	3,409	—	1,060	—	2,349
Mar.	—	3,181	—	1,060	—	2,121

In order to meet any emergency or unavoidable changes in requirements, which may develop for essential German civilian needs, further authority has been requested to store and use in case of dire necessity the following additional quantities of Pol:

Gasoline	10,000 metric tons
Diesel	15,000 metric tons
Kerosene	3,000 metric tons

United States Section, Berlin. As of 17 September, there were 78 plants authorized to operate. Plans are being made to investigate and authorize

all types of industry. The first of these surveys, of soap and lotion production, has been completed and shows the monthly production of all soap and lotion producers in the United States Sector as follows:

Toilet Soap	1,250,000 pieces
Shaving Soap	470,000 pieces
Washing Powder	160,000
	Normal Unit a 250 g
Cleaning Compound (Soft Soap	500,000
	Unit a 50 g
Lotion (Hairwashing Soap)	10.1 tons

Food and Agriculture

Coal for Food Processing

Coal for processing dairy products continues to be critically short. Deliveries are considerably below minimum requirements. If more coal is not received soon in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL, a large percentage of the dairies will have to close. The situation is acute, and also dangerous from a health standpoint because of the prevalence of tuberculosis among German cattle, the high incidence of tuberculosis among the German population, and the greater susceptibility to the disease because of low diets. Shortages of coal are causing difficulties for other processing operations as well, including bakeries, sugar beet plants, and ersatz coffee plants.

Acute coal shortages practically stopped all food processing in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG during September. Thirty per cent of the cream used for making butter is not being pasteurized because of lack of coal. From 1-15 September, total shipments of coal from the mines to STUTTGART amounted to only 334 tons; to MANNHEIM, only 1977 tons, including all coal that was received for all civilian uses. For food processing purposes alone, requirements for the month of September in these two provinces total 11,050 tons of coal and 960 tons of coke.

For September, the total allocation of coal for the Western Military District for civilian purposes amounted to 279,000 tons, of which by 20 September only 21.6 per cent had been shipped. For the Eastern Military District, the total allocation amounted to 229,000 tons, of which by 20 September only 24.2 per cent had been shipped.

The allocations of coal for military

purposes in those two districts totalled 93,300 tons for the Western District and 95,000 tons for the Eastern District, of which only 25.8 per cent have been shipped to the Western District and 35 per cent to the Eastern District.

The principal reason why coal shipments have not been made according to schedule is that cars have not been loaded by the supplying agencies, although empty cars are being returned at a rate of approximately 100 per day more than have been loaded. Also, the inability of inland water transport to move the programmed tonnage of coal has been a factor, but only to a minor degree.

Bremen Fisheries. — The fish catch in the BREMEN Sub-District during the past week was 827 tons, consisting mostly of herring. This is a sizeable increase over earlier operations. The Sub-District has 25 trawlers operating, and is dispatching three more to the herring grounds. Some are still under repair. This week for the first time it has been possible to make shipments of fish into the United States Zone, with 150 tons going to STUTTGART, and it is expected that it will soon be possible to get shipments into other areas.

Food for Barge Workers: In order to provide food for barge workers on the inland waterways system, a temporary plan has been put into effect, prior to the institution of permanent arrangements for feeding travelling workers, which start with the 81st ration period on 17 October. Under this plan barge workers, in order to secure food will submit sailing orders and ration cards, in the case of German personnel, or sailing orders alone in the case of workers from other countries. Au-

thorizations to purchase food will be issued at eight location in the Eastern and Western Military Districts and at WESERMÜNDE in the Bremen Sub-District. Foreign workers who do not have ration cards will be issued heavy workers' rations and German personnel will be issued rations according to their respective consumer ration categories.

Farm Machinery Repair: Because of the scarcity of new farm machinery and repair parts, instructions have been issued to reactivate the German Machine Repair Parks, with headquarters in each Land. These machine repair depots operated extensively in previous years, using mobile units to serve outlying areas. It is planned that farm machines, in dead storage, will be cannibalized in order to make more spare parts available. Military Government will facilitate the work of these Machine Repair Parks.

Requirements for Farm Supplies: A consolidated listing of requirements for agricultural supplies has been compiled for planning purposes. It includes requirements for farm machinery, fertilizer, insecticides, fungicides, and miscellaneous agricultural and chemical supplies.

Consumer Shortages in Potatoes: Censored civilian communications from FRANKFURT and WIESBADEN show evidence of hunger resulting from civilians being unable to obtain their rations of fats, fruits and vegetables. Particularly bitter are the numerous complaints about lack of potatoes, and the opinion that workers' rations are not sufficient to permit heavy work. One reason given for the lack of potatoes is hoarding on the part of farmers for sale at higher prices.

Supply Control

Berlin. — Food supplies for BERLIN are now arriving as scheduled. Theater

Service Forces has been directed to establish approved credits of imported food supplies for BERLIN displaced persons.

BERLIN requested that use of displaced persons' food, currently on hand, be authorized to supplement the noon-day meal for civilian labor employed by United States Army, and was advised that the present supply of carcass beef, fats and flour was considered sufficient to meet the 600 calorie daily supplemental meal previously authorized.

Medical Supplies: In view of the present combined procedure in connection with the supply of food for BERLIN it has been suggested that medical and sanitation supply requirements be coordinated with British, Russian and French authorities in a similar manner and that a medical supply program be developed, based on the productive capacities of the various zones. Requirements, accompanied by the method of calculation, showing the division of responsibility and the respective shares being furnished by the other nations have been requested. Pending development of a combined medical supply program, requirements for a sixty-day stock of essential medical supplies for the United States Sector have been submitted.

Austria. — Theater Service Forces has been directed to ship 88,000 comforters to United States Zone AUSTRIA. Class I supplies for October requirements for AUSTRIA are moving according to schedule.

Imported Wheat and Flour. The status of imported wheat and flour for German civilians and the United States/British Zones, AUSTRIA, with regard to the amount available on the continent or scheduled to arrive, planned apportionment and estimated issues is indicated below:

	(Net Long Tons)	
	U. S. Zone	British Zone
	Account	Account
Total Wheat/Flour Available 1 June to 30. September 1945.	220,229	466,829
Wheat Arrivals to date	8,250	49,801
Wheat scheduled to arrive		
Flour available (Note A)	225,995	9,945
 Total Wheat/Flour (Note B)	 454,474	 526,575
 Planned Apportionment of Wheat/Flour between Zones — on basis of future arrivals		
British Zone		541,611
United States Zone	364,000	
French Zone	86,000	
United States/French Zones, AUSTRIA	109,006	
 Total	 559,006	 541,611
 Estimated Issues 1 June through 31 December 1945		
British Zone		(Note C)
French Zone	11,000	
BERLIN, United States/French/British Zones	125,553	
United States/French Zones, AUSTRIA	109,006	
	 245,559	

NOTE A: This amount of flour was allocated by the Combined Civil Affairs committee for displaced persons, and is now surplus to requirements. The flour has been converted to wheat for analysis purposes.

NOTE B: Issues to date are not deducted and 109,006 tons are earmarked for United States/French Zones AUSTRIA.

NOTE C: Information is presently unavailable on estimated issues in the British Zone.

Manpower

Labor Allocation

Arrangements to provide manpower for the wood-cutting program in BAVARIA have been completed. Civilian authorities indicated that they would be able to satisfy the demand for 10,000 able-bodied workers for 100 days' work. The draft of labor for this purpose has been given highest priority, and the only persons exempt are those employed in essential industries such as public utilities, food processing and mining.

Unemployment is increasing in the unskilled fields while critical labor shortage continue to exist in construction skills. Some labor offices have initiated programs of screening commercial and metal workers for semi-skilled construction labor. The retraining programs in the larger cities, coupled with a stepped-up apprentice system, are also helping to relieve the situation.

Labor Relations

In KASSEL, after an inaugural surge of enthusiasm, interest in formation of trade unions has ebbed. Most of the activity in this field is limited to obtaining information and making vague plans. However, in other areas requests for formation of trade unions continue to increase. In FRANKFURT, for example, there are 130 applications to hold steward elections pending approval.

Labor Offices in many areas of the United States Zone now find it necessary to have personnel refusing to work prosecuted under Military Government laws. The general attitude of the people is that since nazi compulsion no longer exists, they can obey or not obey directives of government ac-

cording to their own whims. Military Government Courts are very active in changing this attitude. The KARLS-RUHE Arbeitsamt (Labor Office) is having difficulties in placing persons. It has been recommended to the Arbeitsämter in the area to check on such cases and bring whatever cases are discovered to either a Civilian Court or Military Government Court for action.

Housing. Lack of finished building materials in HESSEN is awakening German officials to salvage possibilities.

Landkreis ALSFELD (HESSEN) can satisfy all demands for housing. Building of new houses is unnecessary, since more rooms for housing can be secured through alteration. The completion of attics, the repairing of rooms formerly not used for living space, as well as barracks, will enable this area to meet minimum shelter requirements.

Extensive preparations are being made to provide minimum shelter for Displaced Persons, discharged German soldiers and German civilians in the Western Military District. In BREMEN, a new influx of troops has caused a considerable increase in military requisitioning of civilian houses, and it is estimated that approximately 500 civilians will be displaced.

Civilian Attitudes Towards Housing Repair

German civilians are discouraged about the reconstruction and repair of their homes. In a recent survey of self-help activity only eight per cent reported that they were repairing their homes. Reasons for this lack of activity are reported to include: available repair material has been diverted to Army needs; as soon as their houses are re-

paired and made livable, they will be requisitioned by the occupying authorities; Army makes no distinction in requisitioning billets between property owned by nazis and anti-nazis.

Social Insurance: The old age and invalid pension system in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG has been functioning largely with borrowed funds. The need for decisions on organization and

control is becoming acute.

Coal Miners: During the past week 400 additional miners for the RUHR and SAAR were located. Since the majority of these miners are reluctant to move to other zones without their families and household goods, arrangements are being made for transportation to be available for this purpose.

Transportation

Road Transport

Motor vehicle licensing and registration within the United States Zone is contemplated and a survey of facilities for manufacturing license plates indicates a need for freezing 60 tons of plate stock for this purpose.

The Daimler-Benz plant at MANNHEIM has delivered 400 one-and-one-half ton trucks for civilian use, and the Bogwald plant at BREMEN is turning out six three-ton trucks per day. The Metzlar Tire Plant at MUNICH is producing truck and passenger car tires for United States Army use and at HANAU, the Dunlap plant with a capacity of 3,000 tires per month is beginning production immediately. Batteries for military use are being produced at the rate of 5,000 per month in the battery plant at MUNICH.

Vehicle Maintenance. The civilian Vehicle program requirement of Germany for the period 1 October 1945 to 30 September 1946 have been compiled for planning purposes.

Highway Mainenance. Maintenance and repair of roads and bridges is proceeding slowly. Several factors are

responsible for this condition, the principal difficulty being in obtaining the release of necessary road repair materials to German road agencies.

Movements. Approval has been obtained for increasing tariff rates from the 1944 to the 1941 scale. Daily rail passenger service for essential military and civilian travel is now in operation from BREMEN, MUNICH, HEIDELBERG, STUTTGART, WÜRZBURG, and from HOF to FRANKFURT. It is planned that service stations along Inland Waterways will be established and will utilize existing German agencies. These installations will provide all facilities, fuels, lubricants, ship stores, food and other necessary supplies for inland water craft under United States control. A movement program is scheduled to begin in early October for the shipment of 100,000 tons of potatoes from the KASSEL area to the RUHR. In conjunction with this a return movement of approximately 50,000 tons of seed potatoes is under consideration.

Coal Shipments from the RUHR and the
Shipments during the period 1-25 September totaled 614,000 net long tons from the RUHR and 97,000 net long tons from the SAAR.

Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution

Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

The Western Military District has been authorized to release to FRANCE such scientific materials, archives and documents as can be clearly identified as having been removed from the University of STRASBOURG by the Germans.

Air delivery to the NETHERLANDS of 25 looted Dutch works of art is now being effected.

Russian and Latvian archives, now held by U. S. Forces at TRPIST, CZECHOLOVAKIA, are being turned over to Soviet Military authorities.

The famous marble statue of the Madonna by Michelangelo and ten im-

portant paintings removed by the Germans from the church of Notre Dame, BRUGES, BELGIUM, were transferred to accredited Belgian representatives at the Central Collecting Point, together with four panels from the church of St. Pierre, LOUVAIN, BELGIUM, also removed by the Germans. These works of art, which were discovered in the salt mine at ALT AUSSECC, have been returned to BELGIUM.

Property Control. Seventy-two claims from United Nations and neutral countries were received this week, making a total of 1615 claims received to date. Six claims were received from enemy nationals.

Civil Communication

Arrangements are being made to install civilian telephone circuits to MANNHEIM, STUTTGART, BRUCHSAL, PFORZHEIM thus giving outlets through the greater portion of BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG.

A meeting between the Seventh Army Signal Officer and leading civilian PTT officials was held at HEIDELBERG for the purpose of determining supply of equipment necessary, and not now available, in the repair of all telephone nets in HESSEN.

Limited telephone service has been established within all the toll centers in the Regierungsbezirk KASSEL. At present efforts are being made to connect these toll centers with one another in order to improve civilian com-

munications, which would be of great benefit to the civil governments. The MARBURG switchboard is now operated entirely by German girls in a very satisfactory fashion. A mobile censorship team is now operating in the area and will monitor civilian calls at the various switch boards they visit.

In coordination with the Signal Corps, the Reichspost is constructing 30 circuits between WIESBADEN and FRANKFURT for military use. Upon completion an agreement will probably be reached whereby official civilian use could be made of toll service over some of the lines.

Parcel post service beginning 1 October has been authorized all over the United States Zone.

Displaced Persons

Summary of Current Situation

Requiring Repatriation from United States/British/French Zones (Germany)	1,053,000
Probably Non-Repatriable	293,000
Repartiated	6,243,000
	TOTAL 6,589,000

Current Situation by Nationality

Nationality	Requiring Repatriation	Probably Non- Repatriable	Repartiated
French	2,000	—	1,512,000 (19 Sept)
Netherlands	3,000	—	274,000 (14 Sept)
Belgian & Luxembourg	2,000	—	298,000 (18 Sept)
Danish	—	—	5,000 (Est.)
Norwegian	—	—	6,000 (Est.)
Russian	—	32,000	2,034,000 (20 Sept)
Estonian	—	21,000	—
Latvian	—	62,000	1,000 (22 Sept)
Lithuanian	—	46,000	—
Polish	823,000	—	94,000 (22 Sept)
Czechoslovak	—	3,000	135,000 (Est.)
Jugoslav	—	24,000	204,000 (Est.)
Greek	1,000	—	12,000 (10 Sept)
Italian	11,000	—	579,000 (13 Sept)
Hungarian	92,000	—	11,000 (22 Sept)
Rumanian	10,000	—	5,000 (22 Sept)
Bulgarian	—	—	2,000 (22 Sept)
Stateless	22,000	—	—
Germans	—	105,000	51,000
Others and Unclassified	74,000	—	20,000 (22 Sept)
	TOTAL 1,040,000	293,000	5,243,000

Repatriation figures for French, Netherlanders, Belgians, Luxembourgers, Czechs, Jugoslavs, Greeks and Italians are obtained from official sources of governments concerned and include repatriates from areas other than the United States/British/French Zones of Germany.

Included in the French figure of 1,512,000 are 153,450 repatriated by air. A 10 per cent allowance for self-re-patriation is included.

British Zone authorities report 178,876 Western Europeans received from the Soviet Zone as of 20 September. United States Zone authorities report the reception of 327,640 persons, including 231,377 Western Europeans, 86,693 Italians, 1,898 Czechs, 5,428 Jugoslavs, 88 Balts, 1,455 Poles, 145 Rumanians, 3 Greeks, 71 Hungarians, and 482 others from the Soviet Zone as of 22 September.

**Displaced Persons on Hand in British/French/United States Zones in Germany and
in Third United States Army Sector in Czechoslovakia**

Military Unit and Zone	Date of Report	In Camps	Others Estimated	Total
Western Military District	20 Sept	331,251	—	331,251
Eastern Military District	22 Sept	180,498	—	180,498
CZECHOLOVAKIA	31 Aug	111,602	—	111,602
Total United States Zone		623,551		623,551
Total French Zone	15 Sept	69,853		69,853
1 Corps		135,714	—	135,714
8 Corps		139,774	—	139,774
30 Corps		320,172	—	320,172
Total British Zone	16 Sept	595,656	42,080	637,636
GRAND TOTAL		1,288,860	42,080	1,330,940

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. As of 12 September, 330 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and 20 voluntary agency teams numbering approximately 8,800 persons had been deployed. 689 people were at GRANVILLE as of 4 September, and a combined total of 5,800 persons had been recruited. The explanation for the sudden decrease in the number of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration teams lies in the fact that 55 teams have been dissolved and their personnel reassigned to complete the organization of other teams.

The deployment of Allied Liaison Officers as of 22 September 1945: United States Zone 171 (Eastern Military District 82 — Western Military District 80 — AUSTRIA Sector 6 — BERLIN District, United States Sector 3); British Zone 238; French Zone 39.

The numbers by nationality are — 41 Belgian; 23 Czechoslovak; 43 Netherlands; 67 French; 4 Greek; 16 Italian; 1 Luxembourger; 3 Norwegian; 2 Danish; 120 Polish; 91 Russians; 37 Jugoslavian. These officers are in addition to officers attached to United States Forces European Theater Main and United States Forces European Theater Country Missions.

As of 22 September approximately 1,534,000 displaced persons had been moved out of the British Zone, 2,533,000 had been moved out of the United States Zone and 294,000 had been moved out of the French Zone. The remaining 882,000 were self repatriates (Persons reported as repatriated by their government over and above those known to have been returned by military authorities) and persons repatriated from areas outside the United States/British/French Zones of Germany.

APPENDIX "A"

Communicable Disease Rates
for United States Zone of Germany
Expressed as Cases per 10,000 Persons Annually

Week Ending	Typhus Fever louse borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
8 June	.95	—	—	—	—	—	15.20	7.56	12.03	.81	2.25	.30	.21	8.91	2.38	2.30	2.04	1.70	.8	—	14.68	—	—	.34	.68	.89	.13	
15 June	5.45	—	—	—	—	—	16.17	8.86	8.58	.87	1.86	.20	.12	5.58	2.53	3.16	.87	6.37	1.74	—	.80	9.61	—	.15	.20	2.41	1.34	.04
22 June	5.84	—	—	—	—	—	19.20	8.42	13.70	.87	2.28	.15	.34	10.17	3.15	4.14	1.75	7.09	.49	—	.15	16.81	—	.04	.53	3.07	.49	—
29 June	1.93	—	.11	—	—	—	16.88	8.57	8.76	.83	1.06	.08	.04	9.86	1.82	1.78	.99	4.97	.38	—	.34	12.22	—	—	.04	.68	1.25	—
6 July	.72	—	—	—	—	—	20.29	7.21	13.98	.65	1.08	.14	.25	15.74	3.19	3.48	1.15	19.32	—	—	.79	32.37	—	.04	.86	.75	.65	.07
13 July	1.68	—	—	—	—	—	19.86	7.71	12.15	.29	1.18	.18	.25	18.78	5.88	3.91	.82	13.55	.79	—	.04	33.88	—	.07	.79	1.45	.72	—
20 July	.79	—	—	—	—	—	27.38	10.62	14.37	.61	4.37	.23	.55	20.14	5.33	8.74	1.30	19.56	.10	—	.07	22.63	—	—	.79	1.30	.48	—
27 July	.55	—	—	—	—	—	28.33	9.42	14.88	1.23	1.09	.34	.27	14.66	2.66	6.83	1.13	17.27	.17	—	.23	24.03	—	.07	.72	.65	.17	—
3 August	.30	—	—	—	—	—	30.93	11.81	15.22	1.30	3.21	.27	.55	28.29	6.59	11.08	1.84	17.03	.44	—	.41	19.22	—	.20	.58	1.53	.85	.07
10 August	.27	—	—	—	—	—	31.30	12.15	24.24	1.19	4.13	.24	.34	31.23	8.47	11.26	2.53	13.86	.07	.03	.51	22.51	—	.10	.72	1.95	.17	—

APPENDIX "B"

Nutritional Survey of Berlin

Data obtained in a survey of the civilian population of the United States Sector, BERLIN during the period 23 August—7 September, is summarized herein as a preliminary report.

The objectives of the survey were: to

estimate the average food intake of the population, and to evaluate the physical condition of the population as related to nutritional factors. The average estimated intake of food, for the five different ration categories, as determined by the survey is as follows:

Ration Category	1	2	3	4	5
Official Rationed Food Level — Calories per day	2486	1992	1599	1384	1247
Provided by present Supply Calories per day	2047	1811	1365	1290	1100

Average Food Intakes of Individuals having the Various Types of Ration Cards, BERLIN, August 1945
(Averages for the United States Sector)

Ration Category	Calories	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vit. A	Vit. B1	Vit. B2	Niacin	Vit. C
V	1100	28	240	12	2720	1.07	0.53	6.2	110
IV	1290	32	219	12	1900	1.05	0.51	5.7	76
III	1365	34	236	14	1850	1.22	0.57	6.9	76
II	1811	48	337	19	3000	1.72	0.84	10.5	134
I	2047	54	357	21	2930	1.84	0.93	11.4	119

The data obtained show clearly that practically all the calories are obtained from food items on the official ration lists. Of the other foods noted as having been consumed, eggs and legumes were so infrequently encountered as to be of no significance in relation to the food intake of the "average" person. Vegetable consumption was naturally higher in the less thickly populated areas where gardens were more numerous. The majority of the total population consumes less vegetables than the "average" values shown. Even small quantities of vegetables contribute significant quantities of vitamins and minerals which are severely deficient in the official rationed foods. Except in large quantities vegetables are of little importance

as sources of calories.

From the results of this survey it appears that the caloric intakes are approximating the caloric levels calculated for the official prescribed rations.

Emphasis was not placed on estimating the availability of whole fluid milk for children. However, so far as could be judged from the information gathered, there was with few exceptions no fluid milk for issue to children above two years of age.

Clinical Report. 5534 individuals were examined for clinical evidence of disease of nutritional origin. These were distributed among the six Bezirke of the United States Sector, BERLIN, in a

proportional ratio to the population for, age and sex categories.

The general health is quite good at the present. Except for weight loss, which is evidence of a low caloric intake, no evidence of an abnormal incidence of nutritional deficiency was found.

The adult population shows definite evidence of progressive weight loss. The weight loss in children, age 4-10 years, for both sexes reveals little deviation from the normal German standards. Males, 11-18 years, are generally slightly above this standard. Females, 11-18 years, show a deviation below the standard of 1 to 3 kilograms. The childrens weights were not calculated by Bezirke because some age

groups samples were too small to be of statistical value.

The incidence of vitamin and mineral deficiencies should be considered with caution, because deficiencies exist in all countries to a variable degree and are of significance in connection with the objective of this survey only when wide spread and of severe grade.

A brief statement of the various ration categories follows:

Heavy workers and certain professional workers.

All other workers.

Janitors, maintenance personnel.

Growing children under 15 years.

Remainder of population, unemployed.

Appendix "C"

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE STATISTICS — UNITED STATES ZONE FOR JULY AND AUGUST

The following statistics for July and August are based on a partial reports received from local welfare officers. The percent of population covered by reports from each Military District for each month is as follows:

Eastern Military District — July 27.38 Western Military District — July 22.15
Eastern Military District — August 28.14 Western Military District — August 35.79

An attempt has been made to estimate the total relief figures on the basis of reports thus far received. Estimates are shown in the column headed "Estimated Total."

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

	July			August		
	Reported	Estimated Total		Reported	Estimated Total	
No. relief cases:	100,697	362,511		112,669	394,341	
No. individuals receiving relief:	239,530	826,208		266,782	933,737	
Total cost:	5,908,440	21,270,384		6,598,250	23,193,275	
Percentage on relief	6.92			7.91		
Monthly cost per case	58.67			58.56		
Monthly cost per individual	24.67			22.14		

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

No. relief cases:	64,904	393,000	95,800	267,600
No. Individuals receiving relief:	151,123	682,200	218,659	610,900
Total cost:	4,692,261	21,184,022	6,995,311	19,545,400
Percentage on relief	8.78		7.81	
Monthly cost per case	72.60		73.02	
Monthly cost per individual	31.04		31.99	

TOTAL UNITED STATES ZONE

No. relief cases:	165,601	655,511	208,469	661,941
No. Individuals receiving relief:	390,653	1,544,408	485,411	1,544,637
Total cost	10,600,701	42,454,406	13,593,561	42,739,275
Percentage on relief	7.54		7.87	
Monthly cost per case	63.82		65.20	
Monthly cost per individual	27.13		28.00	

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